

Japan Ready to Start Sending Military Technology to U.S.

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — After more than a year and a half of inaction, the United States and Japan have set in motion a 1983 accord under which Japan agreed to provide its mainly with advanced military technology.

U.S. officials, for the first time, have singled out a piece of Japanese high-tech gadgetry that they want: an "image-seeking" device to help guide missiles to their targets.

From the U.S. viewpoint, the specific technology may be less significant than the fact that a request had been made at all. "The real importance," a Japanese military expert said, "is that it finally opens the pipeline" for what the Americans hope will be a steady flow of Japanese technological skill in their direction.

Over the last two years, teams of U.S. military specialists have visited Japan and returned home impressed by the wide range of available technologies that were designed for civilian use but that also have clear military applications.

An informal shopping list of three dozen items has been drawn up. Among the technologies mentioned frequently here by the press, citing Japan Defense Agency officials, are heat-resistant ceramics, composite materials such as carbon fiber, lasers, fiber optics and gallium arsenide, which is used in computers and other electronic equipment.

Japan's self-imposed regulations forbid arms exports, but in November 1983 the government agreed to make an exception in the case of

military technology to be sent to the United States.

The agreement did not cover actual weapons but rather high-technology components that have been "dual use," civilian as well as military.

Nothing has ever prevented Japanese companies from exporting civilian technology, even to military buyers. Japanese-made items such as semiconductors and chemicals have been used by foreign armies and even, on occasion, terrorists.

But the arms-export ban had made Japanese companies reluctant to sell them more advanced equipment for obviously military purposes. In deciding to make an exception for the United States, Japanese officials said they recognized the special demands on them created by the security treaty between the two countries.

Given the improbability — and many non-Japanese add, the undesirability — of Japan soon becoming a military power, some U.S. officials view technology transfers as Japan's most important contribution to mutual defense.

In particular, Japanese cooperation has been sought for President Ronald Reagan's initiative for space-based defense against missiles.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, on many occasions, has announced his "understanding" of the Reagan plan, a deliberately vague language implying possible support, but he has not pledged actual help.

Technology transfers could assist Japan in overcoming persistent complaints in the United States that it does not spend enough to defend itself for a country so strong economically.



Fire Moves Near Los Angeles

At least 65 homes were destroyed and two persons were killed by fires that swept through areas of Southern California. This blaze was in a Los Angeles suburb. Other fires burned Wednesday in other parts of California, and in Idaho, Arizona and Washington. Many were blamed on arsonists.

Assad, in Secret Note, Solved Hijacking Deadlock

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a confidential message to Washington last week, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria proposed the artful diplomatic formulation that ultimately resolved the conflict between the Shiite hijackers' demands for release of prisoners by Israel and the Reagan administration's refusal to make concessions to terrorists, according to U.S. diplomatic sources.

Mr. Assad's message, which followed a flurry of exchanges between Washington and Damascus in the preceding day or two, carefully avoided asking for a formal commitment that Israel would release the 735 Lebanese Shiites and others it held in return for freeing the U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

Instead, these sources said, the Syrian president offered to take the problem of "linkage" on his own shoulders.

He stated his willingness both to accept custody of the Americans and then release them, and to give the hijackers a guarantee of his own that Israel would release its Lebanese prisoners.

"He informed us what he would do and simply asked, 'Is this O.K.?" an official said.

Within a few hours — after what a source said was a telephone conversation between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel — the United States informed President Assad in guarded language that there was no objection to the proposed course.

As a result of this tacit arrangement, Mr. Assad could go forward to accept and then release the American hostages last Sunday with a well-founded understanding that Israel

would then release its Lebanese prisoners.

At the same time, the United States and Israel decided they could credibly insist that "no deals, no concessions" were made to the hijackers or the Lebanese Shiite militia leader, Nabil Berri, who took responsibility for the Americans in the days after the hijacking.

The timing of the message from Mr. Assad cast a new light on the White House announcement late June 25 that Mr. Reagan

had then release its Lebanese prisoners.

Still another explanation of Mr. Reagan's threats of reprisals on June 25, most explicitly the threat to close Beirut airport and cut off Lebanon ports through a naval blockade, is that they were intended to increase the pressure on Mr. Berri to accede to release of the Americans.

This explanation was offered by a senior

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U.S. official describing offer of help from President Assad

was prepared to take retaliatory steps, including military action, if diplomacy did not succeed in freeing the hostages within several days.

One explanation given by official sources for the decision to threaten retaliation, on the same day that Mr. Assad was offered a diplomatic solution, was domestic politics.

The threatening White House statement was intended as a response to rising public and political demands that Mr. Reagan "do something," according to some sources.

Another explanation is that despite Mr. Assad's admirably worded offer, officials did not know on June 25 whether he would be able or willing to follow through.

In fact, according to an informed source, nothing authoritative was heard from Mr. Assad about his proposal from June 25 until the evening of June 25, when word came that

White House official in a meeting with reporters as the hostages were being released.

In a speech Sunday night, Mr. Reagan said that "Syria has had a central responsibility" for the release of the Americans. About the same time, Mr. Reagan sent a message of thanks to Mr. Assad as 39 Americans flew out of Syrian airspace aboard a U.S. Air Force plane.

Aides to Mr. Assad expressed displeasure Monday with what they described as a lack of U.S. gratitude for Syria's role.

The White House disclosed Tuesday that Mr. Reagan spoke by telephone with Mr. Assad for about 15 minutes on Monday, thanking him and also asking that he now use his apparently considerable influence in Lebanon to win release of seven other Americans.

Mr. Reagan previously appealed in confi-

dential messages for Mr. Assad's help in freeing the seven kidnapping victims, who are believed held by several different Moslem extremist groups in more than one location.

The Syrian president reportedly committed himself to do everything he could.

U.S. sources said they believed Syrian forces had been able to identify sites where the abduction victims are, or have been held.

But they said the Syrians concluded that to free them without their captors' consent would require military action that could result in injury or death for the Americans.

Some administration officials said they believe that Iranian authorities, who have a close relationship with the most militant Shiite groups, used their influence late last week to persuade the extremist Hezbollah, or Party of God, to submit to Mr. Assad's authority and release four TWA hijacking hostages the group was holding.

"We think the Iranians did help," a U.S. source said. This belief has given rise to hope that the same thing might be arranged in the case of the abduction victims.

The captors of the seven kidnapped Americans are believed to be associated with the Hezbollah, which held some of the TWA hostages and which created an 11th-hour obstacle by refusing to let them go.

Some reports said Hezbollah leaders cited Mr. Reagan's tough speech in Chicago Heights last Friday for their refusal.

The White House source said that Mr. Reagan's remarks had actually been drafted two days earlier, and were generated by a concern that the hijackers might think the TWA hostages had become "more valuable" because Mr. Reagan was meeting with family members.

White House official in a meeting with reporters as the hostages were being released.

Pakistan Cites Progress in Afghan Talks

(Continued from Page 1)
manitarian relief within Afghanistan.

Mr. Yaqub Khan said mutual assurances by Afghanistan and Pakistan of nonintervention and non-interference across their common borders had been drafted into legal language.

A woman, who is an intellectual, said the law of 30 years ago was "medieval." But there were many men — and some women — who considered it appropriate in Egypt, a society where religious fundamentalism is increasingly conspicuous, because its provisions are closely linked to the standard interpretations of Islamic law.

Pakistan steadfastly has denied aiding the resistance movement in the face of increased threats and cross-border attacks by Soviet and Afghan forces.

Mr. Yaqub Khan added that the two countries have worked on the phrasing of international guarantees of Afghanistan's security that would be affirmed by the United States and the Soviet Union.

No language has been presented to Washington or Moscow, however, and the guarantees did not come up June 24 in the first set of formal talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on Afghanistan.

Also still under discussion is the return of more than three million Afghan refugees, most of whom fled to Pakistan to get away from the Soviet-imposed government in Afghanistan.

However, the key issue of a timetable for the Soviet withdrawal and its interrelationship with the other three points remains the potential hurdle.

(Continued from Page 1)
the hijackers, additional steps continue to be discussed among officials of the State Department, the Defense Department and the Central Intelligence Agency, sources said.

Military attacks on terrorist training camps, including one in Libya, have been examined, they said, as well as attacks on the Sheikh Abdullah barracks in Baalbek, Lebanon, which is believed to be the administrative center of the Hezbollah, or Party of God, extremists.

The barracks have also been used by the Iranian Revolutionary Guards, who collaborate with Hezbollah.

There was widespread feeling among senior officials that "something must be done," one said, to show that the United States can respond to hijackings.

In welcoming back 30 of the freed hostages Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Reagan said that "there is no forgetting" the number of the Navy diver, Robert Dean Steffens.

"His murderer must be brought to justice," the president said.

Mr. Reagan's remarks reflected his administration's attempt since the TWA hijacking to portray possible U.S. action against the terrorists as punishment of individual criminals, rather than broad, indiscriminate retaliation or retribution.

Congress authorized the secretary of state last year to pay rewards of up to \$500,000 each to persons furnishing information leading to the arrest or conviction of any person for committing, conspiring or attempting to commit an act of terrorism overseas.

In seeking to extradite the hijackers, the administration will be

South Africa Police Hunt Door to Door After Blasts

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Hundreds of South African police and soldiers searched door to door in the black township of Tembisa near here Wednesday after two explosions killed three people during unrest overnight.

Meanwhile, Colonel Gerrie van Rooyan, a police spokesman, said Wednesday that the bodies of Matthew Goniwe and For Calata, both dissident black leaders, were found Tuesday outside the Cape Province industrial center of Port Elizabeth.

The bodies of the two men were found five days after they were reported missing. They had been

stabbed. The burned bodies of two other blacks who had been traveling in the same car were discovered in the same area last weekend.

Residents of Tembisa said police entered houses and soldiers stood guard outside. Motorists reported seeing lines of army troop carriers heading toward the community, which is east of Johannesburg.

A report said police and soldiers checked all vehicles entering and leaving the township, arresting a number of people. Police on horseback joined riot patrols.

Police said five blacks were killed Tuesday in Tembisa, and Kwazakale, near Port Elizabeth.

A woman was killed and three men were injured in Tembisa when a bomb exploded under the steps of a shop operated by Mayor Lucas Mthethwa.

In Kwazakale, police said one man was killed and one was wounded when police used shotguns and tear gas to disperse a crowd stoning police vehicles. The stabbed body of another man was found after police scattered demonstrators stoning a private house.

More than 400 blacks have been killed in 10 months of unrest, the most prolonged and widespread violence against white rule in South Africa's history.

Many blacks contend that some of the deaths attributed to fighting between the Azanian People's Organization and the United Democratic Front, rival groups that both oppose South Africa's system of racial segregation, have been the work of pro-government assassins.

Police said several houses in Kwazakale were heavily damaged by firebombs in an apparent uprising of feuding between the Azanian group, used their influence late last week to persuade the extremist Hezbollah, or Party of God, to submit to Mr. Assad's authority and release four TWA hijacking hostages the group was holding.

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White House official in a meeting with reporters as the hostages were being released.

WORLD BRIEFS

Sectarian Fighting Resumes in Beirut

BEIRUT (NYT) — Fighting broke out Wednesday around one of three Palestinian settlements in southern Beirut, ending a two-week-old cease-fire between Shiite militiamen and armed Palestinians.

The police said a personal quarrel around the Bourj Barajni camp developed into rocket and heavy machine gun exchanges for three hours, prompting intervention from an eight-man coordination committee that was formed to supervise the cease-fire arranged by Syria on June 18.

The agreement ended a month of clashes in and around the Bourj Barajni, Sabra and Chatila camps. The committee consists of representatives from the Amal Shiite militia, the Damascus-based Palestinian National Salvation Front and a leftist Lebanese group, the National Democratic Front.

Groups Claim Madrid Airline Attacks

BEIRUT (Reuters) — Two underground groups claimed responsibility Wednesday for Monday's attacks on U.S., British and Jordanian airline offices in Madrid, which killed one person and wounded 28.

The claims by the Black September Organization and the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems were in typewritten statements in Arabic, delivered by the same person to a foreign news agency in Bangkok. Black September said it had attacked the offices of Jordanian airline Alia, while the other group said it had bombed the offices of Trans World Airlines and British Airways in the Spanish capital.

One person was killed and 26 were injured in the attack on the TWA and BA offices. Minutes later, two men and a woman fired machine gun and threw explosives at the Alia office about 220 yards (200 meters) away, wounding two persons.

Opposition Joins Bangladesh Cabinet

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AFP) — Three prominent members of the opposition were among 11 new cabinet ministers named Wednesday to the military government by President Hussain Mohammed Ershad.

The appointments increase the cabinet to 26 members. Seven of the new appointees are members of the pro-government Jama Dal party and one is a civil servant. A presidential palace spokesman said that the civil servant, Giyan Rasheed Chowdhury, was given the portfolio of external affairs. Other portfolios are to be announced later.

The three opposition figures were Kazi Jafar Ahmed, head of the United Peoples Party; Hussain Khan, chief of the Gonotantrik party; and Zafar Imam of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party. All of the parties are components of opposition alliances.

San Francisco Approves Growth Limit

SAN FRANCISCO (NYT) — San Francisco's Board of Supervisors has approved a zoning law designed to limit the construction of skyscrapers and reduce by half the number of office jobs projected for the city's congested downtown over the next 15 years.

The plan contains what are thought to be the most stringent growth restrictions ever enacted by a major American city. It was passed Tuesday in response to complaints from residents that San Francisco's soaring beauty and quality of life were being spoiled by developers who were filling the downtown skyline with look-alike, glass-sheathed skyscrapers that gave rise to serious traffic, parking and housing problems.

The law, an amendment to the city planning code, drastically limits the height, size and number of buildings that can be erected in a large section of the downtown, imposes rigid design controls, and shifts the city's focus of development from its crowded financial district to a largely undeveloped, rundown area south of Market Street, the city's central thoroughfare.

Austerity Plan Is Discussed in Israel

JERUSALEM (WP) — Senior Israeli government and labor union officials met Wednesday in an attempt to reach a compromise on the implementation of an emergency economic plan that was declared Monday by the government. There was no reported progress.

The meetings followed a one-day general strike called Tuesday by the Histadrut, Israel's national trade union federation, and sponsored by some of the poorer neighborhoods of Jerusalem to protest the economic plan. Yaakov Kesser, the Histadrut secretary-general, has said that the emergency measures would mean a one-third reduction in the real income of workers over the next three months.

For the Record

Police in Liverpool detained another three soccer fans Wednesday on suspicion of instigating the May 29 riot in Brussels in which 38 persons were killed. Eighteen suspects have been questioned.



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Castro Edges to the Forefront in Pressing for Solution to Latin Debt Crisis

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

HAVANA — In fresh uniforms and school bandanas, Cuban children lined up at the airport to greet a visiting dignitary with songs and folk dances.

"The debt of Latin America and the Third World must be canceled," they chanted, directed by an earnest-looking teacher.

The sight of children cheerleading for international financial reform might have seemed incongruous elsewhere, but in Cuba it was just another sign of President Fidel Castro's intensive campaign to become a leader in a search for solutions to Latin America's foreign debt crisis.

In interviews, speeches and actions by his government, the Cuban leader has made the \$360-billion Latin American debt burden his top concern.

Much of that debt is owed by Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, and not by Cuba. But Mr. Castro has boldly involved himself in the issue, causing potential foreign policy challenges for the United States.

He had repeatedly underlined the gravity of the crisis, calling the debts and interest impossible to pay. As solutions, he has suggested a sort of debtors' cartel and urged the U.S. government to assume the debts so U.S. banks could release governments from the obligations.

Mr. Castro, who for years has been regarded as the symbol of revolution, accompanied his concern with warnings that failure to relieve the debt burden soon could lead to social upheaval across the continent.

Rather than rejoicing in this prospect, he has stressed a need to avoid it, and has assumed the role of statesman he wants to preserve Latin American institutions, including

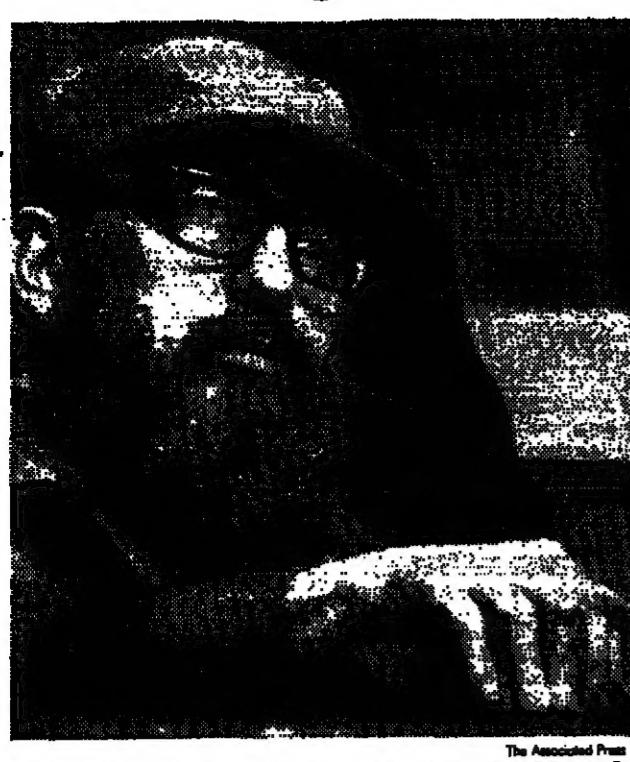
links to the U.S. banks holding most of the debt.

Despite opposition to the junta then ruling Argentina, Cuba was careful to support Buenos Aires against the British outsiders.

Fidel has struck another chord that began with the Malvinas," the diplomat said. "And that chord is that we are Latin Americans and we are countries in our own right, and we shouldn't let the United States push us around."

The United States supported Britain in the conflict.

Mr. Castro: Seeking a regional leadership role.



The Associated Press
Fidel Castro: Seeking a regional leadership role.

U.S. Seeks to Deport Ex-Rebel Chief Critical of Reagan Nicaragua Policy

By Kendall J. Wills
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has started proceedings that could lead to the deportation of a former Nicaraguan rebel leader who has been critical of Reagan administration policies, according to an immigration official.

The official, Perry A. Rivkind, the immigration service district director in Miami, said Tuesday that he had reviewed the file of Edgar Chamorro after reading an article written by Mr. Chamorro last week that was critical of U.S. activities in Nicaragua. Mr. Chamorro is a former director of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the major guerrilla group fighting the Sandinist government and known in Nicaragua as the FDN.

Mr. Rivkind denied that there was any connection between the exclusionary order issued to Mr.

Chamorro and the critical statements made by him.

The exclusionary order says that Mr. Chamorro is in the United States illegally and that he must appear before an immigration judge to state why he should not be deported.

Mr. Chamorro was forced out of the rebel group last November after accusations that he had disclosed information about secret manuals that were reportedly financed by the Central Intelligence Agency.

"Once I stopped working for the FDN, they stopped my privileges," Mr. Chamorro said in a telephone interview from his home in Key Biscayne, Florida, where he has lived with his family since 1979. "Is this just a coincidence? My legal status had never been questioned while I was working with them. I question why this is happening

right after I lobbied before Congress and wrote articles."

Mr. Chamorro said the CIA had provided him with an American visa and a valid Nicaraguan passport to aid his travels while he was working with the rebel group against the Sandinist government.

In an opinion page article in the June 26 issue of The New York Times, Mr. Chamorro wrote that Reagan administration policies in Nicaragua had failed and that the CIA had tried to blame the rebels for mining Nicaraguan harbors.

Mr. Rivkind said he opened Mr. Chamorro's files after reading the article and discovered that the State Department had denied his application for asylum in December. He then issued the exclusion order.

"He wanted to draw the conclusion that this was done for political reasons," Mr. Rivkind said. "That would be a violation of law."

He said he had not previously acted on the case because of a backlog of immigration cases and "particularly because of bureaucratic error."

U.S. Stations in Europe May Have Violated Code

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A report by a government agency says broadcasts to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe financed by the U.S. government may have violated internal guidelines 18 times during the first eight months of last year.

The General Accounting Office, a congressional watchdog agency, said in a report obtained Monday that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty were required to avoid "emotionalism, vindictiveness, beligerence, pretentiousness, or condescension," and programming that could be considered inflammatory.

The report, dated June 24, quoted the director of the Broadcast Analysis Department of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe as saying questionable broadcasts increased last year.

Radio Liberty broadcasts to the Soviet Union, while Radio Free Europe directs programs to other Eastern European countries. They are run by the Board for International Broadcasting, appointed by the president. The board chairman is "undermining President Reagan's foreign policy."

Speaking Tuesday at a forum of the conservative Heritage Foundation were David B. Funderburk, ambassador to Romania from 1981 to 1984, Charles M. Lichenstein, alternate representative to the United Nations from 1981 to 1984, and Curtis Wimber Jr., ambassador to Costa Rica from 1983 to 1985.

Two officials of the foundation, the vice president, Burton Yale Pines, and the publications editor, James T. Hacken, also called for Mr. Shultz's removal.

Mr. Funderburk, now a professor at Campbell University in North Carolina, said State Department behavior toward Romania was "tragically wrong" and "a pro-slavery policy" in contrast to Mr. Reagan's stated policy of "developing human rights and freedom from Soviet domination."

The stations were founded by the Central Intelligence Agency. Their controllers, it was believed, were severed in 1981 by direction of Congress. For the year ending Sept. 30, Congress provided them with \$108 million.

"We didn't find anything that we felt was systematic. When you're on the air in 21 different services and you're streaming out thousands and thousands of words in the period of a year and you have a number of programs that were inappropriate, that's par for the course," Mr. Shakespeare said.

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Portuguese, With 16 Governments in 11 Years, Seem Little Worried About Latest Crisis

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

LISBON — The government of Prime Minister Mário Soares of Portugal has all but fallen, but at the volunteer fire station on the Plaza of Happiness, there are few people who seem to care.

"We've had so many political crises here in so few years that we don't pay too much attention anymore," said Ramiro da Fonseca, 30. His friends, gathered in the twilight in this popular neighborhood meeting place, agreed.

Last Thursday night, President António Ramalho Eanes announced that he would dissolve the National Assembly in about two weeks, which means the calling of elections and the end of Mr. Soares's Socialist government.

It will be the 16th change of government since a right-wing dictatorship was overthrown 11 years ago.

There were no rallies after the announcement, no flourishes of reaction from political leaders, not even graffiti to cover the graffiti on walls everywhere saying "Reagan Go Home." Those remnants of President Ronald Reagan's visit here eight weeks ago are now fading in the hot summer sun.

Newspapers, though for weeks declaring a "political crisis," dealt



Socialist Party members greet Prime Minister Mário Soares of Portugal, second from left, who offered June 23 to resign. He will stay in office until the political crisis is solved.

with its dénouement the next day as just one more front-page story, sometimes above, sometimes below, news that several children on a school outing to the nearby Sintra

Forest were mildly poisoned drinking the mountain water from a public fountain.

Even Mr. Soares went away. He attended his first, and maybe his

last, meeting of European Community heads of government in Milan.

It is not that Portugal's 10 million people are apolitical. Election turnouts are usually high, and in

front of a Communist Party office a huge banner in bold green and red celebrating the 1974 revolution indicates that passions can be, too.

But adding to the popular lethargy at the moment is that the beach weather is balmy — political leaders could not be found over the weekend — and that the government's fall is unfolding in slow-motion half steps and whole confusions.

At the root of the crisis has been a split between the Socialists and their junior partners in the governing coalition, the more conservative Social Democrats, over plans by Mr. Soares to run for president in elections scheduled for December.

Under the Portuguese system, the prime minister runs the government, but the president molds a long-term vision for the nation through select powers such as calling elections.

Nearly a month ago the Social Democrats announced they were pulling out, but not until after the signing of the EC treaty in early June.

Then, Mr. Soares dramatically declared his intention to resign, but he did not submit his resignation until last Tuesday.

In a flurry of meetings that went nowhere, President Eanes and Prime Minister Soares, normally bitter enemies, found themselves allies seeking to avoid assembly elections. Mr. Eanes argued that elections would be destabilizing as living standards have been dropping, the government is in the midst of a tough but needed austerity program, and Portugal lags in

preparations to enter the EC in January. All parties but the Socialists disagreed.

Finally, Thursday night, in an announcement that had been scheduled, canceled and then issued by surprise, Mr. Eanes said in a statement read by an aide over national television that he was dissolving the National Assembly — but not until after it ratifies the EC treaty.

The ratification, which enjoys overwhelming support, is scheduled to be voted on July 10. But a snag in the timing could throw all plans away. The president's constitutional power to dissolve the assembly runs out July 14, six months before the end of his term. That gives him four days after the scheduled vote.

President Eanes also refused to accept Mr. Soares's resignation.

The president said he would consider it "at an appropriate time," which his aides said meant that he wanted Mr. Soares to stay on until the assembly elections, probably in early October.

Mr. Soares had wanted to dissociate himself from the lame-duck government and focus on his presidential campaign, though in office he at least has control over parliament and the state-run television.

The government bureaucracy,

meanwhile, is largely paralyzed,

and there is no relief in sight. The Portuguese can look forward to the next 9 or 10 months to five elections: for the assembly, for president, for local offices, for the Euro-

pean Parliament and another assembly election that almost every party has said it will call after the presidential vote to clarify the public will.

And now President Eanes, an austere army general and revolutionary hero who has served his limit of two five-year terms, has formed his own party to back his ambitions to be prime minister. It could mean a switch of jobs with Mr. Soares.

The Portuguese, whose 1974 revolution was known as the Carnation Revolution for the flowers put in the barrels of guns, seems to be taking the confusion in stride.

At the Plaza of Happiness, Mr. Fonseca sighed. "It's our temperament," he said. "We just adapt to circumstances."

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Polish Leader Shevardnadze: Cut From Boss's Mold Of Strike Gets Year Term

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — A Solidarity activist who led a protest strike Monday against government-imposed meat price rises was imprisoned for a year. Wednesday, opposition sources said.

Henryk Grzegorczyk, 31, was arrested Tuesday in the northern city of Słupsk where he works at a factory that makes farm equipment.

Mr. Grzegorczyk was accused of leading an illegal protest. Four other people alleged to have been involved in the action were fired by the management and eight were reprimanded.

The sources said that 70 percent of the 1,500 workers at the plant responded to a call by underground leaders of the banned Solidarity union for protests.

The government has denied that any strikes occurred despite Solidarity claims that there were stoppages in factories in Warsaw, the Gdańsk shipyards and plants around Poland.

Opposition sources Wednesday made available a cassette tape recording smuggled from prison by Bogdan Lis, one of three leading Solidarity activists imprisoned last month for union activities, in which he complained of an unfair trial.

Mr. Lis, who was imprisoned for two and a half years, repeated accusations that evidence against him, Adam Michnik, and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk was rigged and that the trial violated "the basic principles of law and order."

Mr. Michnik was imprisoned for three years and Mr. Frasyniuk for three and a half years. The three have filed appeals against their convictions but no date has been set for the hearing.

Cardinal Józef Glemp, the primate of Poland, left Warsaw on Wednesday for Prague, where he is to meet with the Czechoslovak primate, Cardinal František Tomášek. The Associated Press reported from Warsaw.

A Polish church spokesman said Cardinal Glemp hoped to attend celebrations Sunday in honor of the two saints who helped bring Christianity to parts of what is now Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

West Germany Orders 10 MBB Minesweepers

Reuters

BONN — The Defense Ministry ordered 10 ships Wednesday costing about 1.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$400 million) from the country's leading armaments group, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Bölkow, a ministry spokesman said.

The 18-knot craft will allow the navy to perform minesweeping and laying duties with one type of vessel for the first time. They are the first of 30 such ships the ministry plans to order by the beginning of the 1990s under a modernization program.

Shevardnadze: Cut From Boss's Mold
Experts Feel He and Gorbachev Will Form a Close Team

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. analysts of Soviet affairs believe that Mikhail A. Gorbachev has picked a new foreign minister cut from his own mold: a man of political and wit who will allow Mr. Gorbachev to shape his own foreign policy over the long term.

To several U.S. specialists, Edward A. Shevardnadze, 57, the new foreign minister, may lack experience, but he has, they said, shown himself to be "imaginative," "breezy" and forceful.

Dimitri K. Simes, a specialist at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace here predicted that Mr. Shevardnadze would first change the conduct and style of Soviet foreign policy and then, with time, its substance.

Jerry Hough, at the Brookings Institution in Washington, said: "If you want to bring in your own man, at the time of complicated foreign policy, that's how you do it. It's very much a break with the old."

"It's one thing to move Gromyko, and another to replace him with your own man," Mr. Hough said, referring to Andrei A. Gromyko, who is to be replaced.

Mr. Hough said Mr. Shevardnadze's speeches show a graceful

style, "a nice, light style," with "a touch of humor."

"If you're looking for a foreign minister who's going to present himself well to the public, to hold some press conferences and make them work, he's clearly a good choice," he said.

Specialists at the State Department, who asked that their names not be used, played down prospects for early change in the substance of Soviet foreign policy. In their view, Mr. Gromyko was not removed from the foreign policy area, but promoted.

But they noted that having a Soviet foreign minister who has never been to the United States and who does not appear to have strong knowledge of U.S. politics or policy, might work to the disadvantage of the United States.

U.S. specialists on the Soviet Union said that Mr. Shevardnadze, during his years as head of the Communist Party of Georgia, acquired a strong reputation as a "doer" with a sense of style. He is "a tough cop who knows how to flatter," a State Department official said.

Mr. Hough said he thought that Mr. Shevardnadze's style would eventually develop into a knack for dealing with the West on its own terms.

Others commented that the new foreign minister's personal appeal and ability to respond well to changes would be popular with public opinion.

Cossiga Takes Office in Italy

United Press International

ROME — Francesco Cossiga was sworn Wednesday in as the eighth president of Italy's postwar republic before a joint session of Parliament.

Mr. Cossiga, 56, is a former prime minister and interior minister respected across the political spectrum for his integrity.

Standing on the podium of the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Cossiga pronounced the simple phrase: "I swear to be faithful to the republic and to observe faithfully the constitution."

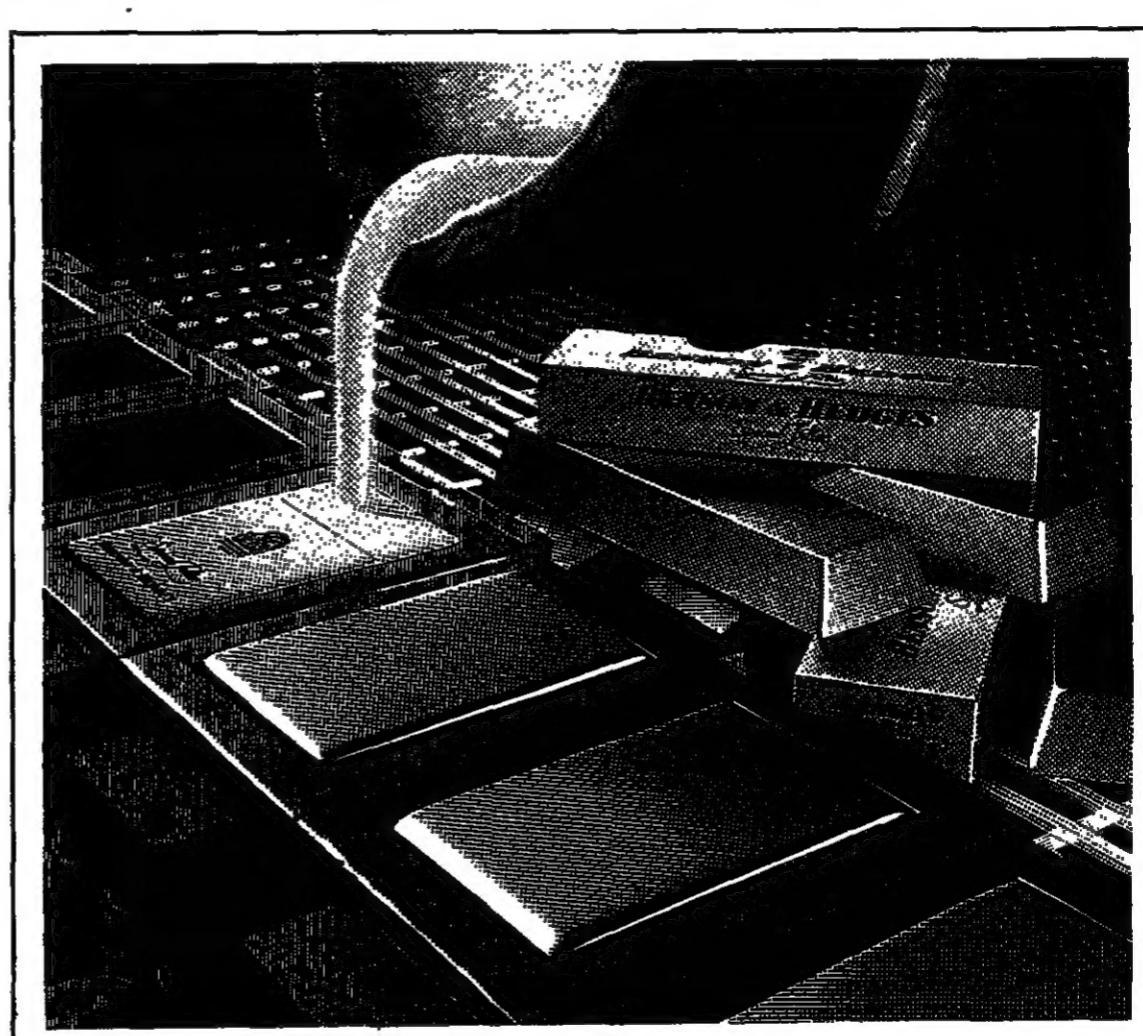
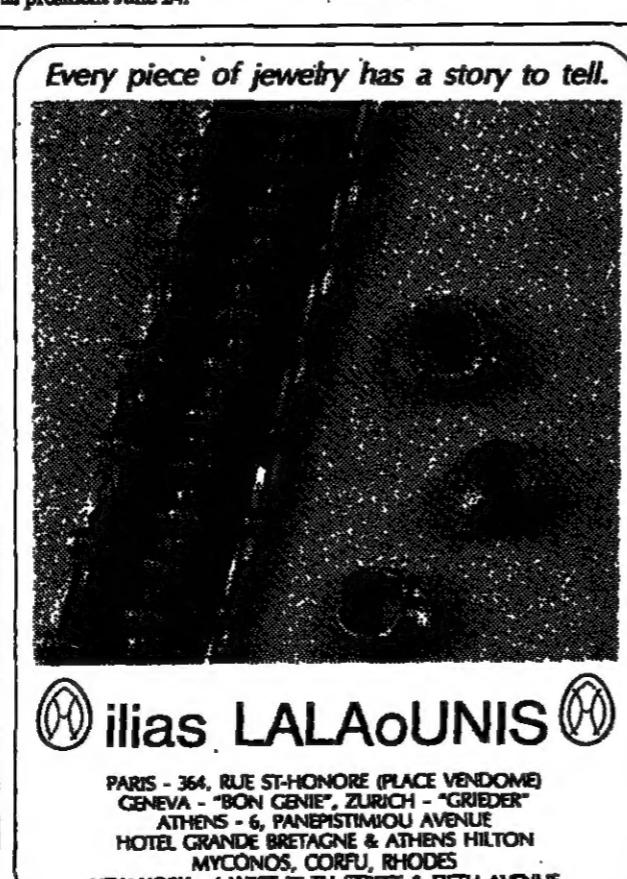
Almost immediately a 21-gun salute fired by an artillery detachment from the Janiculum hill boomed out over the city to announce the installation of the new head of state.

But it was changed to Wednesday after Mr. Pertini, 88, resigned Sunday before the end of his seven-year term of the outgoing president, Sandro Pertini.

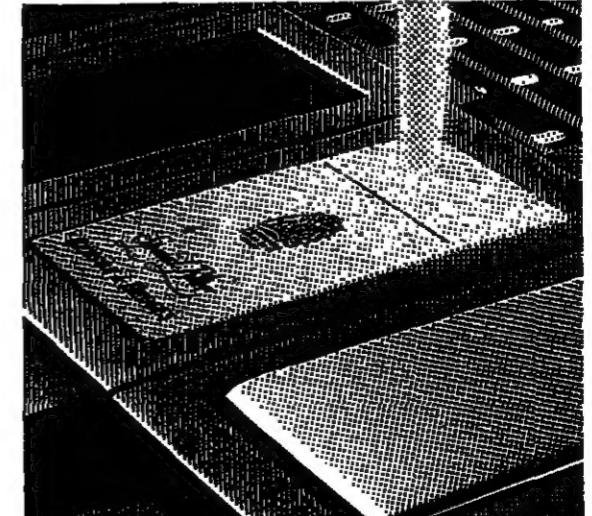
At the outset of his speech to the senators and deputies, Mr. Cossiga paid tribute to Mr. Pertini, who again.

Mr. Pertini dropped from sight after his gesture. But as a former president he automatically became a life senator and he was on the Socialist benches of the lower house for the swearing-in.

At the outset of his speech to the senators and deputies, Mr. Cossiga paid tribute to Mr. Pertini, who again.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Gorbachev on the Move

Mikhail Gorbachev is transforming the Soviet government, trying to get his country moving again by drawing compatible and younger men to the top. That much is plain from his first 100 days as Soviet Communist Party chief. President Reagan is right to move toward a meeting with him next fall, to form his own first impressions.

Mr. Gorbachev is the fourth Soviet leader in the four and a half years of Mr. Reagan's presidency, but obviously the first with the energy and life expectancy to pull the economy out of stagnation. With impressive speed he has now retired his principal rival, Grigori Romanov, and moved Andrei Gromyko upstairs to the ceremonial presidency. The choice of Eduard Shevardnadze, a Georgian reformer, instead of a diplomat as foreign minister seems to underscore the Gorbachev theme that all must flow from domestic development.

Mr. Gorbachev, 54, preaches discipline and reform and busily promoting reforms, but from a party hierarchy that has always put

political control ahead of efficiency. Little is known about the new men. How far they mean to take decentralization, and how sincerely they let market principles shape their decision-making, will not be evident for years.

Mr. Gorbachev has hinted that economic development will get higher priority than his military budget. He has shown particular interest in easing tensions with China that claim a large part of that budget. No comparably large savings are likely from better relations with the West, but a moderation of the arms race could benefit the economy and improve Soviet prospects for more trade and access to Western management and technology. These are reasons enough for Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev to get to know each other. They have a chance to lighten their burdens not only in military spending but also in Afghanistan and Central America. If Mr. Gorbachev means to devote himself to the home front, there is business to be done with America.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Israel at War With Israel

Israel has often enough proved that it can mobilize against formidable military threats. Now it will learn whether it can mobilize to meet the subtler yet potentially deadly internal threat. The austerity plan just announced by its cabinet is not likely to leave people hungry, but the plan must sharply cut living standards if it is to make a difference. Ideally it must also jolt into flexibility an economic system long cumbered by state intervention.

Israel's permanent problem is how to stretch a little a long way. It is a tiny country, poorly endowed with resources and unable to create integrated markets with its neighbors. Yet it must spend 20 percent of its income on defense, 5 percent to service foreign debts and perhaps another 5 percent to support the unhindered immigration of Jews. And it must manage these burdens so well that it remains attractive to a productive elite that could easily move to Los Angeles or Toronto.

The less obvious but no more tractable problem is how to bend a welfare state to the needs of a modern economy. The government employs 30 percent of the work force, shoring up the inefficiency of state enterprises with subsidies and legal protection against competitors. Private industry is swaddled in enough regulation to make a Bulgarian bureaucratic blush. And anyone who seeks reform must take on a highly politicized labor movement.

Israel used to muddle through on a combination of nationalism, hard work and U.S. aid. But in recent years competition between the two main political coalitions has made it impossible for either to say no to special interests. Now the chickens are coming home to roost.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Learning Their Language

A generation ago, few American school districts gave much attention to educating children with limited or no knowledge of English. There had been no substantial immigration from foreign-language nations since the 1920s, and in the few areas of the country (mostly in the Southwest) with many non-English speakers the procedure all too often was to conduct classes in English and let children whose primary language was Spanish sink or swim. By the early 1970s it was widely recognized that this was neither fair nor effective. Moreover, the sudden and almost entirely unanticipated rise in immigration, mostly from Latin America, East Asia and the eastern Mediterranean, meant that for the first time in half a century a substantial number of pupils would enter America's public schools without knowing English. How are they to be educated?

The federal government more than a decade ago began funding what it called bilingual education — teaching the child in his original language while, also, at least theoretically, teaching him English. The Carter Department of Education, in administering federal bilingual aid and interpreting the Delphic pronouncements of the courts, favored this form of bilingual education. Not surprisingly, a potent lobby, including foreign-language teachers, grew up to support it. Many school districts wanted to take different approaches, some because they could not find teachers proficient in Lao or Hmong, others because they believed that children were being held back from learning English as quickly as they could; but they found it difficult to do so.

The Reagan administration's Department of Education has played a more constructive role by not insisting on one rigid approach and by giving school districts more leeway. Federal policy used to be premised on the often correct assumption that local authorities could not be trusted to do the right thing and had to be closely regulated. But on this issue, as on other education matters, local authorities, prodded by parents and voters, have been making sensible changes. Washington does well to encourage such experimentation in the important work of helping children learn English.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Cause Criminally Served

President Reagan's promise to "fight back" against [the Shiite hijackers] has a hollow ring. A more meaningful option than revenge would be for the administration to make a sustained effort to bring about better international cooperation on airport and travel security, while at the same time addressing the frustrated

hopes and the pains of those who turn to terror as a weapon to address perceived injustices.

— The Oregonian (Portland).

The hijackers conducted themselves not as political activists but as common criminals committing uncommon crimes against innocent victims. They must be treated as such.

— The Chicago Sun-Times.

FROM OUR JULY 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Hopes for a Safer 4th of July
NEW YORK — The observance of the Fourth of July will be marked by the first serious and practical attempt to celebrate Independence Day with some reduction of the slaughter that has long seemed an unavoidable accompaniment of the annual patriotic thrill. New York City, on the invitation of Mayor Gaynor, is leading the way toward a realization of the long-cherished dream of a safe and sane Fourth. The Mayor, having ordered that no fireworks be permitted on open sale, urged the organization of an old-fashioned Fourth minus promiscuous explosions, ambulance calls, fire alarms and mothers in tears over blackened and fragmentary patriots in knickerbockers. Funds have been raised for firework displays in certain public places, so that youth may not be deprived of any of its inherited rights and may yet preserve its anatomy.

1935: Abyssinia Tests the League
NEW YORK — The basing of British foreign policy on the principle of collective security will be abandoned if it is found that collective action by the powers for the security of all is impossible of realization, it was stated in well-informed circles here [on July 3], following a Cabinet meeting almost wholly devoted to the Abyssinian question. The British government regards Abyssinia as the test case of the efficacy of the collective system. If the League is unable to assert its authority by settling the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia in a peaceful manner, the functioning of collective machinery will be considered as having definitely broken down. The continued sending of Italian troops to East Africa and the apparent preparation for military conquest of Abyssinia are taken as evidence that Italy has no intention to abide by the Covenant of the League.

U.S. Television Was Hijacked to Beirut

By Mary McGrory

WASHINGTON — The bizarre siege is over and a certain amount of congratulation is going on. Except for young Robert Dean Stethem, the callous navy diver who lies in Arlington Cemetery in a martyr's grave, the hijack victims have been freed to go home. The last of the burling interviews, even those with the families hired by the networks, will be coming to an end.

There has been nothing like it in the history of terrorism. Amal Shites, for two unbelievable weeks, came close to making terrorism folksy. Once the initial horror of Mr. Stethem's murder had passed, the whole episode took on the surreal coloration of some kind of exchange program, a seminar in U.S.-Middle East relations, conducted under the gun. Apparently, after long bull sessions on religion and politics, each side came away with a new appreciation of the other's point of view.

What did the rest of us learn? Americans discovered again the awesome power of television. Amal had figured out that television sanctifies people for Americans. By appearing on the screen over lunch at a seedy restaurant in Beirut, spending a last supper with their captives and being kissed goodbye, the terrorists restricted Mr. Reagan's options.

At the outset Mr. Reagan was being implored to take the hard line by other television luminaries such as Henry Kissinger and George Will; to put "national interest" over the mere saving of lives. The battle, if there ever was one, was finished once the first mad news conference flashed on the box. The Amal Shites had turned the hostages into television celebrities, and Americans take television celebrities seriously.

Hostage spokesman Allyn B. Cowell was made for television. He has light eyes and regular features and looks something like J.R. Ewing. Mr. Cowell could have been the hero of a daytime soap: earnest, troubled, articulate — and with narrow interests of his own.

He made statements that caused a certain flinching at the highest levels in Washington

and prompted expert comment about the "Stockholm syndrome," a phenomenon in which hostages are said to come to identify with their captors rather than with the people who are trying to free them. But you don't have to be a hostage to urge the Israelis to release 700 Lebanese prisoners, most of them Shites. Indeed, it was official U.S. policy that those prisoners were being held illegally.

When Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz belatedly tried to include the seven "forgotten hostages" in the deal they vigorously denied they were making, Mr. Cowell protested. He was perhaps reflecting self-interest rather than the Stockholm syndrome. As Mr. Cowell doubtless saw things,

Nabil Berni, the Amal leader, had at best a tenuous hold on the Shites that the hostages could see, and none on those out of sight.

Mr. Reagan acquired a new best friend in the Middle East in the person of Syria's President Hafez al-Assad, a rather sinister figure he used to think of as an agent of terrorism and a Soviet puppet. Mr. Reagan had to give up on the seven forgotten victims. He had to back down on "no deal." He made no visible progress against international terrorism. But he will call it a victory, stouping over that Israel's release of more Shiite detainees is sheer coincidence. If he says it often enough on television, he will be believed.

The made-for-television hostage crisis has shown us that the box is the real source of truth and power in the world.

Washington Post Writers Group.



But the Alternative to Popular Media Is Worse

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — When bearded, cold-eyed hostage-takers assemble their victims at the point of a gun and whistle up the television cameras to make their case, the "media" turn into a stage for terrorism and Henry Kissinger turns apoplectic.

"It is a humiliation for the United States to have American citizens trotted out one by one, being forced to say they're being treated well," Mr. Kissinger said (on television). "I think what the media ought to consider is not to carry anything, including the terrorists."

Not carry anything? Not even Henry Kissinger hustling from one network studio to another, logging at least equal time with Nabil Berni, exploiting the same stage to inflame public passion in support of a course of action sharply at odds with the policy that the government in power is struggling to pursue?

Along the way, Mr. Kissinger demanded "no concessions, no negotiations and rethinks

when this is over." He insisted that the Reagan administration "make it absolutely clear that any damage to any American will lead to very violent reprisals."

Manipulation of the media, then, is everything to do with the quality of the message and with who is sending it: uncivilized barbarians, accomplices to hostage-taking, or the elite of the American establishment.

It will not surprise you that this message-carrying member of the media thinks that proposition stands the problem on its head. In an age when camera angles, photo opportunities and the easy command of network prime time have become a political art form — with the media as willing collaborators — manipulation of the media is not the issue.

The solution to what is, indeed, a real problem turns on actual consequences, established values in an open society, practical alternatives. We are talking about a fiercely competitive free enterprise. The alternative is a new business subsidized and controlled by government. So, yes, a freewheeling press gets in the way of orderly foreign policy-making.

But if we can stipulate that government censorship of the end product is not the answer, serious concern has to center on sensible restraints at the source — imposed by government discipline and discretion, or self-imposed by the news business itself. It comes down in the end not to dogma but to cases.

Reckless speculation about troop deployments, it is generally agreed, endangers peace. Reports of the dispatch of the U.S. Delta force to Cyprus broke the rules. Yet it has to be noted that for every such report there is usually a government source. The administration that could invade Grenada without public notice ought to be able to move its most sophisticated strike force in similar silence.

Much less is to be said for the Kissinger

case: that the hostages and their captors should be unseen and unheard by American audiences. The hostages said they were being well treated, were opposed to any rescue effort and favored a swap for Israel's Shiite prisoners. That this did not fit the Kissinger theory of the case does not mean it was not so, and still less that they were "forced" to say it. As to their treatment, we had the evidence of their appearance, not to mention the independent judgment of the Red Cross.

As to the rest, you could argue that the hostages were better positioned than anybody to judge the chances of a rescue effort, if only because they knew more than anybody else about the conditions under which they were being held — the level of security, the locations. Their sense of how to strike a deal for their release was not all that different from the administration's sense, from the start.

The argument is heard that Nabil Berni should not be given access over the head of the U.S. government, to the American public. But if he is part of the problem, and potentially a part of the solution, surely American television viewers are sturdy enough to be trusted to take their measure of all the players. If not, who is to pick and choose?

That is really the rub of it: the confidence you have, or don't have, as the case may be, in the good sense of the American people. If the news coverage has been obsessive and overwhelming, that is in the nature of the beast. If, as a consequence, it plays into the hands of terrorists, the American people are smart enough to take that into account.

In any case they are at least as likely to be swayed by so prestigious a figure as Henry Kissinger as they are by a bearded gunman in Beirut. Not being dummies, they may even have a better sense than the media critics and the public relations junkies in the thick of policy-making about what they are seeing — and about when they have seen enough.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Third World Development: The Nightmare Is Probably Over

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — In its "World Development Report" published this week, the World Bank observes that the economic turbulence of the past few years has subsided. With an enormous budget deficit in the United States, slow growth in Europe and drought in Africa, it is all too easy to feel that we are still in a sinking boat.

We are not. The worst is probably over and there are good reasons to start thinking more positively again.

The debt crisis took an awful toll. Dozens of Third World countries have lost a decade or more of development. But the damage is not irreparable, and there is no ground for concluding that bank lending is necessarily a bad thing or that the future cannot be bright. Even with all the setbacks, the economic record from 1960 to 1980 has no precedent.

Never in the history of mankind have so many people had their circumstances improved so dramatically. The GDP growth of the Third World countries averaged 6 percent a year; average life expectancy rose from 42 to 59 years; infant mortality was halved and primary school enrollment rose from 50 to 94 percent. True, these are rough figures, and any average for 3 billion people conceals extremes. But this has been a remarkable period of human change.

Precisely, the debt crisis is being worse calamities. There was no major default this time, unlike the Peruvian and Turkish crises in the 1970s and the Argentine and Brazilian crises of the 1980s and 1990s.

The period of heavy borrowing in the 1970s, using the Eurodollar loans deposited by the oil states, is not unprecedented. Between 1870 and 1913, Britain invested an average of 5 percent of its GDP in foreign capital and, reciprocally, was taking in foreign capital in such quantities that it made up about half of all domestic investment.

At the most, during the 1970s, foreign capital inflow to the developing countries amounted to 20 percent of their gross investment.

Debt crises in the past, too, have had worse outcomes. There was no major default this time, unlike the Peruvian and Turkish crises in the 1970s and the Argentine and Brazilian crises of the 1980s and 1990s.

Even those indebted countries which have pursued stringent adjustment policies in the public debate suggests. More than 100 developing countries continue to service their foreign debt without interruption.

Some differences in today's situation are worrying. Bank loans have far outstripped equity finance; the proportion of debt with floating interest rates has risen sharply; maturities have shortened considerably. And many of the countries trouble are low-income developing countries whose difficulties are exaggerated by the fact that erratic aid flows have been diminishing of late.

But the period of intense turbu-

lence seems to be over. Recovery in the industrialized countries works to ease some of the liquidity pressures in the developing countries. World trade grew by 8.5 percent last year and real interest rates have softened.

For the future, the two critical issues facing the industrialized countries are how to bring down real interest rates and how to resist protectionist pressures. Beyond this is the need to keep up capital flows to the developing countries. In the next five years two-thirds of their debt will have to be rolled over or paid off.

The challenge for the developing

For an International Debt Conference

By Jonathan Power

THE fall in mineral prices, as well

as the continuing stagnation in other commodity prices despite the reactivation of some industrialized economies, and particularly the recent reduction in the price of oil by several oil-exporting countries, has created a new dimension of the debt crisis likely to set off a new process of debt rescheduling, with potentially dangerous and far-reaching consequences for the world economy.

Even those indebted countries which have pursued stringent adjustment policies in the public debate suggests.

Debtors and creditors alike share responsibility for the current situation. What is at stake in most developing countries is not only debt but development itself. A painful but unilateral adjustment process would be neither fair nor appropriate. Totally unacceptable demands which undermine the dignity and well-being of the people, or demands which impede the efforts to enhance democratic forms of government, must be rejected.

The conference should seek agreement on rescheduling specific debt obligations, lengthening the time periods for repayment, lowering and imposing a ceiling on interest rates and limiting debt servicing payments to a level tied to export earnings.

— From a statement this week by the Socialist International.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Revolutionary Tactic

The West should respond to the TWA hijacking not as a terrorist act but as a revolutionary tactic. We face an enraged Islamic faction. We must be careful not to retaliate blindly against Islam at large. If America retaliates blindly, it would undoubtedly further radicalize uncommitted Moslems and immediately add credence and spiritual fire to the radicals' holy war. Blind retribution would serve only to undermine the moderate Sunni states' positions and, indeed, their very existence.

ROBERT B. ASH

University of Aberdeen.

Bern.

T. MARTIN.

Tilburg, Netherlands

SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

Tiny Marsupials Bred in Captivity

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Successful breeding in captivity of 10 members of one of the world's smallest marsupials, has raised hopes that the tiny animals — an adult number can be held in one hand — can be saved from extinction.

According to the Australian Science and Energy Newsletter, numbats were once a common sight in southern Australia, but clearing of their woodland habitat has left only two colonies of them in the southern part of western Australia. Numbats are listed as an endangered species by the World Wildlife Fund, which has sponsored the breeding project.

It is hoped that the birth, at the Western Australian Wildlife Research Center near Perth, will encourage zoos to establish breeding colonies and make possible a reintroduction of the animals to the wild.

Anti-Cataract Drug Is Tested in U.S.

MEDFORD, Oregon (UPI) — A drug used in Europe as an alternative to surgery for cataracts in the early stages has been approved for experimental use in the United States. European doctors and pharmacologists contend that it is a safe and effective means of halting the growth of certain cataracts.

The drug, called benzilate, was patented in the late 1960s by an Italian physician, Francesco Angelini. In Europe it has been in general use for more than five years, but there is no anti-cataract drug approved for use in the United States.

Although cataracts, or clouding of the lenses of the eyes, can often be remedied by surgery, benzilate "is the real hope that there will be a medical solution to cataracts," said Dr. John Retzlaff, an Oregon ophthalmologist who is one of five physicians conducting U.S. research on the drug.

Aminal Found Using Photosynthesis

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — The discovery of a one-celled organism that uses light for food — the first animal known to do so — could lead to an understanding of how light is converted to other energy forms, a research says.

"Scientists don't often dance in the streets, but there seems to be very high interest and lots of discussion" about the discovery, said Paul Loach, president of the American Society of Photobiology. Previously, only plants and bacteria were known to photosynthesize, a process in which light is changed to energy, Mr. Loach said.

Fill-Son Song of Texas Tech University found evidence of photosynthesis in a blue-green, trumpet-shaped protozoan called *Stentor coeruleus*. It might be possible to enable other organisms to use light as food, either by implanting granules of light-absorbing pigment from the protozoan or through genetic engineering, Dr. Song said.

Drug Aids Leg Transplants in Rats

IRVINE, California (UPI) — Preliminary success in transplanting the legs of laboratory rats could stimulate progress in human transplant surgery and help doctors repair damage caused by burns, scientists say.

A seven-year study at the University of California, Irvine, involved the use of the drug cyclosporine to promote the long-term survival of the transplanted rodent limbs, a spokesman said. The drug, a potent immunosuppressant already used in organ transplants, allowed the rats to protect themselves against serious infection while suppressing that part of the immune system involved in tissue rejection.

"We don't, however, want people to believe we can transplant a leg from one person to another," said Dr. Bruce Achauer, a member of the research team. "This is much more to be done." The recipients rats, for example, were rarely able to do anything more with their new limbs than put weight on them.

Metal Deposits Are Found Off U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government scientists exploring the Atlantic sea floor have discovered potentially significant concentrations of minerals, according to the U.S. Geological Survey.

The minerals were discovered 3 to 10 miles (8 to 16 kilometers) off Georgia and Virginia by survey officials aboard the research vessel J.W. Powell. An initial analysis indicates concentrations of 3 percent to 10 percent heavy metals, including zircon and the titanium-rich mineral ilmenite, the survey said.

Mummies in Chile Show A Sophisticated Society

By Malgosia Frank
Washington Post Service
SANTIAGO — Water workers in northern Chile have discovered a collection of human mummies 3,000 years older than the first mummy of an Egyptian pharaoh, and scientists are now revising their theories on South America's earliest societies.

Excavations for a new water pipe in the city of Arica led archaeologists to one of their richest finds — 96 mummies preserved in the hot desert sands for periods ranging from 3,670 to 7,810 years. Recent carbon dating tests have confirmed the mummies' antiquity.

"This discovery will change our view of primitive societies," said Dr. Marvin Allison, 64, an American pathologist who works at America's University of Tarapaca.

"I think it shows that these societies were much more complicated than originally thought," he said. "They must have had a good social structure. Don't forget they maintained themselves twice as long as Christianity."

His laboratory dissections have shown that the techniques used to preserve the bodies were far more complicated than the embalming practiced on ancient Egyptians.

Treated Alcoholics Found Unable to Drink Moderately

BOSTON — Fewer than 2 percent of people treated for alcoholism are able to drink socially, and most of those who conquer their condition give up drinking completely, according to a published study.

"We would have to urge alcoholics that the only feasible cure for their problem at this point is total abstinence," said Dr. John E. Hezler, who directed the study. "That would seem to be the case for the vast majority."

The report, in the New England Journal of Medicine, found moderate social drinking to be "strikingly rare" among reformed alcoholics, 1,289 of whom were interviewed five to seven years after treatment.

The research disputes the assertion that people with alcohol problems can learn to drink socially.

"This study suggests that there is little cause for optimism about the likelihood of an evolution to long-term, stable, moderate drinking among treated alcoholics," the researchers wrote.

When Continents Collide: Scientists Find 'Suture' in Florida

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

U.S. artificial earth tectonics, Cornell University scientists have found what they believe is the geological connection between Florida and southern Georgia joined North America 250 million years ago.

In the final stages of Africa's collision with North America, according to the widely accepted theory of plate tectonics, a part of Africa now forming Florida and southern Georgia was squeezed against North America. When, 50 million years later, the continents broke apart and the modern Atlantic Ocean began forming, those regions remained as part of North America.

This sequence of events had been indicated in recent years by rock samples more than 350 million years old that were extracted from deep holes drilled through sediments of the Savanna Basin of northern Florida and southern Georgia. The samples contained fossils of African rather than American affinity. Magnetism imprinted in the rock also showed that it then lay in the same magnetic latitude as Africa.

The new evidence, however, appears to have identified the zone where the two land masses became welded together. According to the Cornell scientists, it is the first time such a deeply buried "suture" has been located precisely.

The evidence was obtained from lines of seismic soundings that ran from Dadeville, Florida, north to Gramville, Georgia. A complex of deep-lying seismic reflectors recorded in the zone between Butler, Georgia, and De Soto, Florida, 40 miles (65 kilometers) to the south, is believed to mark the suture, or zone of collision.

The project uses a technique originally developed for oil prospecting, in which

seismic waves are reflected from the "fall line" where the lofier Piedmont drops to the coastal plain. Many East Coast cities evolved along the fall line, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Virginia, and Augusta and Macon, Georgia, because that was where water power was available or because the line was the upstream limit of ocean shipping.

The Cornell scientists believe, however, that instead of following the fall line, the suture follows an east-west zone of weak terrestrial magnetism, known as the Brunswick Magnetic Anomaly, which runs out to the Atlantic Ocean across the continental shelf, east of Georgia.

The suture is then thought to turn north along a zone of weak magnetism that parallels the outer edge of the continental shelf. A similar magnetic zone has been mapped along the African coast from Dakar north.

If Africa could be moved back to the position it is believed to have occupied when welded to North America, before birth of the Atlantic, these two magnetic zones would merge.

Thus it is thought, not only was the suture between the two continents, but marks where they split apart. An exception, however, is that portion of the suture where Florida and southern Georgia remained joined to North America.

Profiling of the deep structures under Florida and Georgia was carried out by Douglass Nelson and his colleagues at Cornell as a project of the Consortium for Continental Reflection Profiling. It has been financed largely by the National Science Foundation.

The project uses a technique originally developed for oil prospecting, in which

vibrator trucks shake the ground at various frequencies. By recording the reflections of these vibrations from underground structures, formations can be identified at depths as great as 30 miles.

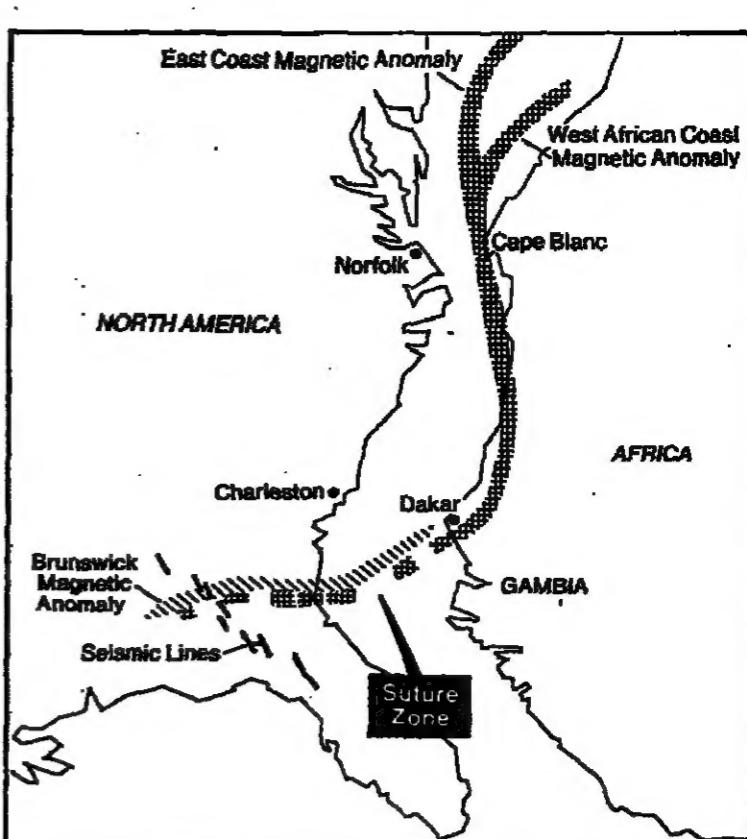
Profiles obtained in this manner have already revealed deeply buried and hitherto unsuspected features of the continent. Among the discoveries has been that extensive sections of the landscape were thrust across what were once features near the surface.

According to Jack Oliver, director of the project at Cornell, the suture zone appears to be triangular in cross section, with a relatively narrow top at a depth of three miles and a broad base where it reaches the base of the crust, or "Moho," 20 miles below the surface.

Below the Moho — a nickname for Mohorovicic discontinuity — the rock becomes substantially denser and therefore transmits earthquake waves at higher velocity. A striking feature, Mr. Oliver said in a telephone interview, is failure of the suture structures to penetrate below the Moho. This had been seen in other surveys, but never so clearly, he added.

It is assumed that the continental blocks that merged extended far deeper into the Earth. The fact that evidence of the suture does not extend below that level implies, Mr. Oliver said, that the Moho somehow "reconfigured itself."

A puzzling find, at a depth of nine miles, was a seismic "bright spot" of the type often associated with oil and gas deposits. Mr. Oliver is uncertain whether it represents fossil fuel, molten rock or some other material.



The areas of "magnetic anomaly" have helped scientists map where Africa and North America were once connected at the suture zone.

Rare Brain Malady Yields Clues to the Subconscious

By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Research on one of the strangest and rarest brain disorders in the medical literature has helped explain one of life's most common experiences — recognizing a familiar face.

The research also shows that it is possible for the brain to react to people and places by triggering psychosomatic reactions, from sweaty palms to perhaps even ulcers, with no conscious perception.

The new evidence comes from a study of people who have lost the ability to recognize faces. These people are normal in all ways except that when they see the face of someone familiar, even someone they have known for years, such as a spouse or parent, they are unable to identify the person.

Victims of the brain disorder, all afflicted after suffering brain damage from an infection or a stroke, cannot even recognize their own face in a mirror or photograph.

A victim of the disorder showed a photograph of himself and of a famous actor or politician — say, President Ronald Reagan — could not say which was which.

Victims say they have learned to recognize

people important in their life from other cues, such as body build, clothing or voice, and by memorizing facts such as that "Dad is bald" or that "the boss always wears a bow tie."

Those with the disorder have normal vision and reading ability and have no trouble recognizing facial features or pointing out differences between faces. They can even tell when certain people look alike. Their defect is in connecting their perceptions with a stored memory of the same face and producing a sense of familiarity, or recognition.

The disease is called prosopagnosia (from the Greek words *prosopon*, meaning "person," and *agnosia*, meaning "inability to perceive"). In a recent issue of the journal *Science*, a University of Iowa neuroscientist reports that he has found something in victims, such as a spouse or parent, they are unable to identify.

Using instruments similar to a lie detector, Dr. Damasio tried to detect emotional responses that altered the body in subtle ways

without producing a conscious reaction. He used electrodes attached to the hand to measure changes in the ability of the skin to conduct imperceptible electric currents.

Dr. Damasio said he found that, even though experimental subjects could not recognize photographs of faces that should have been familiar, the electrodes picked up a definite change in skin conductance.

When the faces were of people that Dr. Damasio knew the subject had never seen, the conscious reaction was the same, but the electrodes picked up no skin change.

Dr. Damasio concluded that the brains of prosopagnosics were carrying out part of the process of recognizing a face, but were blocked at a key stage in the sequence of brain events.

The first step in this series is that nerve endings in the eye gather the facial image and send signals to the optic region of the brain. The pattern of incoming signals, which is known to correspond to a rather map-like way with the features of the face, is matched against "templates" representing familiar faces in the memory. If a match is found, associated memories, such as the face's name and history, are retrieved from

storage and the whole set of associated memories becomes conscious.

Dr. Damasio's explanation of the sequence of events, like many in brain research, refers to presumed functions rather than known structures within the brain. Nobody knows exactly what parts of the brain might account for these processes. But because prosopagnosics have a skin response.

Dr. Damasio said he believes they must be carrying out the necessary steps to the point when the associated memories would normally reach the conscious brain.

If Dr. Damasio's scenario of brain events is correct, it provides a model that may apply to other forms of memory. If so, he suggests, subtle forms of brain damage, too small to cause diagnosable problems, may be depriving people of conscious reactions to the world around them but still permitting side effects of those reactions to alter not just skin conductance but perhaps a variety of other physiological reactions.

Subconscious activities in the brain are known to alter heart and breathing rates, blood pressure, digestion, and a host of other bodily processes that play roles in psychosomatic disease.

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WALL STREET WATCH

Focus on Present Gives Perspective to Market

By EDWARD ROHRBACH
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Everybody looks toward the future on Wall Street, fearlessly forecasting how it will unfold. As for the past, well, that's history. Most people find it amusing to talk about how dumb folks were back then, rather than viewing the past as instructive about how to invest. What few analyze is that most elusive of moving targets, the present.

But François Sicart, a Frenchman who has worked on Wall Street for 16 years and is vice chairman of Tucker Anthony Management Corp., handling more than \$200 million, dwells on the past as prologue and is fascinated by what is currently transpiring.

"In New York, I'm kind of a hermit," he said. "I intentionally don't talk much to people on the Street. I try to understand the present by not becoming too immersed in it. I think analysts and market strategists get confused that way, or they become overly influenced by details and lose sight of the big picture."

So what has Wall Street got its head in the sand about right now?

"It's this 'end-of-the-world' psychology," he said. "The consensus is that the U.S. economy is fundamentally sick, as illustrated by the country's gaping trade and budget deficits. Thus, as investors, we are living on borrowed time and should keep our investment horizons very short. It would be unwise, therefore, to pay a premium for companies with higher intrinsic rates of growth because, when the collapse comes, they cannot escape it."

THIS has produced what Mr. Sicart called an "unsustainable anomaly" in today's stock market: "Practically all companies are selling in the same general price/earnings valuation range."

But in reality, he emphasized, "All companies, of course, are not alike. Some have better balance sheets, for example, and certainly some have better long-term growth potential than others."

What has happened since the Dow average first approached 1,300 in late 1983, he continued, is that a wide disparity has developed between various categories of stocks, with many industrial and technology shares losing 30 or 40 percent of their 1983 values while others, traditionally regarded as "defensive" issues, often have risen by a similar percentage.

He underscored this point by comparing Campbell Soup, a high-quality defensive stock, with IBM. He noted that the two were selling for exactly the same P/E ratio and, at a multiple of 12, which was also where the Dow 30s P/E rested.

Yet other yardsticks, such as past growth and reinvestment rates, were widely divergent, he observed.

"In practically every respect, Campbell Soup's stock is today more expensive than IBM's in spite of the fact that the latter's growth rate has been significantly higher," he said. "Moreover, there is every reason to believe IBM will continue to grow at a faster pace."

It was a case — and the history of the stock market is replete with them, he pointed out — of investors "mistaking the ephemeral for the structural."

Comparable with the current situation on Wall Street, he said, is if Bloomingdale's decided to sell every item in the store for the same price. By screening 1,512 "seasoned" companies on the New York Stock Exchange list, he found only 23 currently sporting P/E's higher than 23, which is a very tame multiple when set against past market rates, let alone one at all-time high.

If past market patterns prevail, how does Mr. Sicart see the future? He thinks this "excess of a single-tier" market will continue for some time, fueled by the current mood of "skepticism."

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates									
		U.S.	DM	Fr.	Y.	U.K.	Sw.	U.S.	Yen
Amsterdam	4,472	112.00	32,000	1,077	1,000	8,597	104.90	181.10	1,000
Buenos Aires	6,250	74.02	20,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Buenos Aires	6,250	74.02	20,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
London (G)	1,371	—	22,110	23,000	1,000	8,597	104.90	181.10	1,000
Paris	1,081.50	22,07.00	42,000	200.25	—	8,597	104.90	181.10	1,000
New York (C)	—	6,611	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Paris	1,081.50	22,07.00	42,000	200.25	—	8,597	104.90	181.10	1,000
Tokyo	168.10	224.26	11,44	26.78	12.00	72.32	40.87	72.56	1,000
Zurich	2,043.00	3,282	8,758	27.51	8,336	74.28	41.64	74.45	1,000
1 ECU	8,742	2,584	4,820	1,025	2,581	45,705	1,026	18,626	1,000
1 SDR	1,080.73	0.6798	3,048.50	1,000	1,000	61,320	2,567	40,331	1,000

Clothes in London and Zurich, 100 francs in other European centers. New York rates of 2 P.M. (or Correspondent Franc) 100 francs needed to buy one pound (C) Amounts needed to buy 100 francs (F) not quoted. H.L.A. not available. (e) To buy one pound: 575.33/34

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Currency Rates

Other Major Currencies									
	U.S.	Currency per U.S.	Currency per U.S.	Currency per U.S.	Currency per U.S.	Currency per U.S.	Currency per U.S.	Currency per U.S.	Currency per U.S.
Currency per U.S.	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54
Australia	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549
Austria	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549
Belgium	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549
Denmark	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549
Finland	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549
Germany	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549
Iceland	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549
Ireland	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549
Italy	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549
Netherlands	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549
Switzerland	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549
United Kingdom	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549	1.2549

1 Sterling: 1.2549 Irish £

Source: Banque du Bruxelles (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Chemical Bank (New York); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR).

BAH (London, Madrid, Amsterdam). Other data from Reuters and AP.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

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Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month Stock	Div. Yld. PE	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
500 71m DODIND	1.00	370	310	350	+10	+2.8%
501 71m DODP	1.00	350	310	330	+10	+3.0%
502 71m DODP/P	1.00	74	50	60	+10	+16.7%
503 71m DODP/P	1.00	250	210	230	+10	+4.3%
504 71m DODP/P	1.00	200	170	180	+10	+5.6%
505 71m DODP/P	1.00	180	150	160	+10	+6.0%
506 71m DODP/P	1.00	230	190	200	+10	+4.3%
507 71m DODP/P	1.00	180	150	160	+10	+6.0%
508 71m DODP/P	1.00	180	150	160	+10	+6.0%
509 71m DODP/P	1.00	180	150	160	+10	+6.0%
510 71m DODP/P	1.00	180	150	160	+10	+6.0%
511 71m DODP/P	1.00	180	150	160	+10	+6.0%
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Focusing On The Present

U.S. Industry Reconsiders Tax Plan

(Continued from Page 9)

Corp. "There is an increasing amount of concern about the proposal. A lot of people have called me in the past two weeks that didn't call the first two weeks after the proposal came out."

Indeed, at first glance, the tax plan's proposal to take away \$220 billion in investment incentives in the next five years portends drastic consequences for capital-intensive industries.

Nonetheless, an overriding concern of all smoketack companies is whether the cut in investment tax credit, which is worth 6 to 10 percent of the cost of equipment purchased, and stretch out the period over which companies must write off the cost of plant and equipment, which means smaller depreciation deductions each year. In addition, those who claimed big depreciation write-offs in the past five years would be forced to pay a special windfall recapture tax.

Nevertheless, the impact of the plan will vary considerably from industry to industry, and even from company to company.

Some segments of smoketack industries are no longer as capital-intensive as they once were. Nowhere is this so apparent as in the electric utility industry, traditionally one of the most capital-intensive.

Curbs in investment incentives would come just as most utilities in the smoketack regions are finishing up their last major investment projects for some time, said Barry M. Abramson, an analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities.

Thus, like Dominion Resources, the parent of Virginia Electric & Power Co., many utilities would not greatly miss the investment incentives, but would benefit significantly from the lowering of the corporate tax rate. And since utilities tend to pay high dividends, they would also benefit from a proposed 10-percent deduction for dividends paid to shareholders.

The chemical industry is also no longer as capital-intensive as it once was. As John Henry, an analyst at J.F. Hutton & Co. pointed out, many of these companies have diversified into areas, such as specialty chemicals, that involve less capital spending.

Moreover, many of the companies that remain heavily capital-intensive, such as steel, machinery and mining, would not feel any direct impact from the tax plan for some time. Because of the depressed conditions these industries have faced in recent years, they already have more deductions than they can use. They have accumulated enough tax losses from years past to insure that they pay no taxes for years.

Such is the case with Bethlehem Steel. The fact that investment incentives are of little help to companies

that have had the most problems is one of the chief criticisms of the tax incentives.

Indirectly, however, the repeal of the investment tax credit would hurt some of these companies.

Many of them have saved on equipment financing through lease arrangements with banks and other companies that are in a position to use the tax credit, said Mallory J. Lennox, a vice president at Salomon Brothers Inc.

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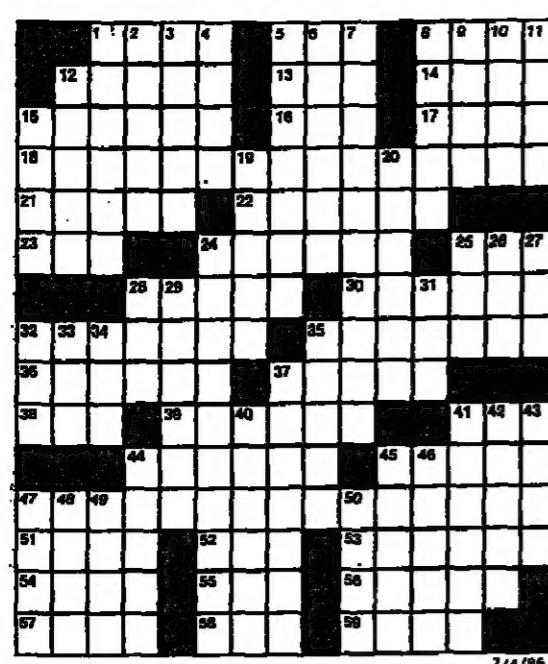
Such is the case with Bethlehem Steel. The fact that investment incentives are of little help to companies

U.S. Futures

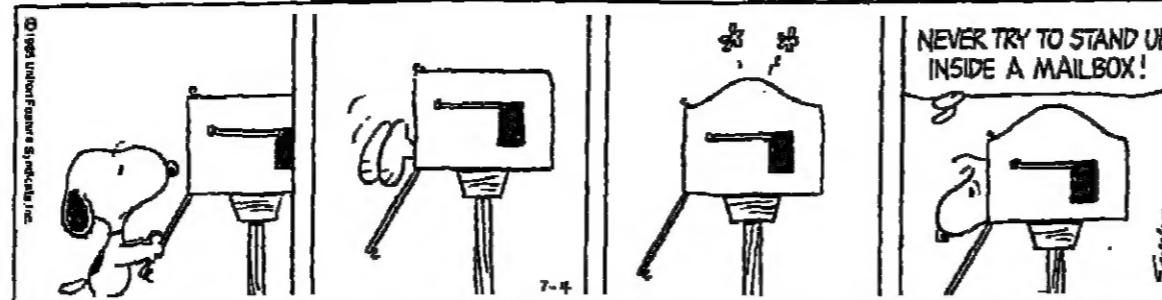
July 3

Season High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Season



PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



ACROSS

1 Defect
5 S.A. country
12 Knobly of Joe
Palocia strip
13 Actor Gorsey
14 Bob of U.S.O.
fame
15 Dejected
16 Map abbr.
17 Kind of
hygiene
18 Start of a
patriotic song
21 Song; Part II
22 Start a
paragraph
23 Not Dem. or
Rep.
24 Tides
25 Latin word
28 Pandorama
30 Wind a road
after a bite
32 The George
35 Bargain
36 Hate
37 Light raft
38 Hardened
39 Job security
41 Give — try
44 Hemingway
45 "No" — an
"island":
Done

DOWN

1 — wide
(extensively)
2 Actor Nolan
3 Test
4 Declaration
5 Word before
blanche
7 Large amounts
8 Irritate
10 Implosion
12 Championship
13 Pale
14 Boredom
15 Soprano Anza
16 Groom
17 Part of TV
18 Helen Reddy's
19 Oliver's
20 Portent
21 Lease
22 Kind of soldier

CROSSWORD

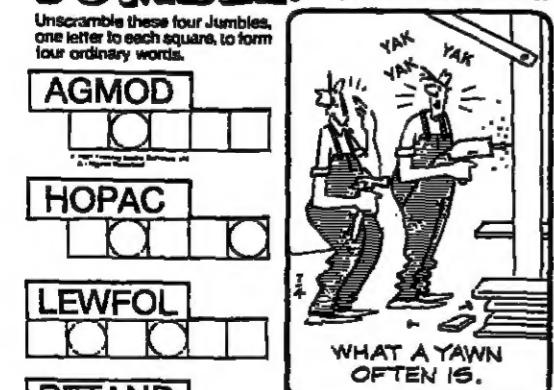
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DENNIS THE MENACE



A Yankee Doodle Dandy

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: A MADE BY A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: THINK AWAKE FORCED HOMAGE

Answer: Some guys don't know when to stop until they're told this—WHERE TO GO

WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA		HIGH LOW	
Paris	72	70	72	72	70
Amsterdam	71	69	72	72	70
Paris	71	69	72	72	70
Santiago	71	69	72	72	70
Stockholm	72	70	73	73	71
Berlin	72	70	73	73	71
Brussels	72	70	73	73	71
Budapest	72	70	73	73	71
Copenhagen	72	70	73	73	71
Paris, San Sol	72	70	73	73	71
Dublin	72	70	73	73	71
Edinburgh	72	70	73	73	71
Frankfurt	73	71	73	73	71
Geneva	74	72	73	73	71
Helsinki	74	72	73	73	71
London	74	72	73	73	71
Madrid	74	72	73	73	71
Milan	74	72	73	73	71
Munich	74	72	73	73	71
Paris	74	72	73	73	71
Paris, Montmartre	74	72	73	73	71
Rome	74	72	73	73	71
Stockholm	75	73	74	74	72
Venice	75	73	74	74	72
Vienna	75	73	74	74	72
Wien	75	73	74	74	72
Zurich	75	73	74	74	72

MIDDLE EAST		NORTH AMERICA		HIGH LOW	
Ashdod	74	72	74	74	72
Bahrain	74	72	74	74	72
Damascus	74	72	74	74	72
Jerusalem	74	72	74	74	72
Tehran	74	72	74	74	72
Tehran, Shemiran	74	72	74	74	72
Amherst	75	73	75	75	73
Atlanta	75	73	75	75	73
Atlanta, Georgia	75	73	75	75	73
Boston	75	73	75	75	73
Boston, Massachusetts	75	73	75	75	73
Chicago	75	73	75	75	73
Chicago, Illinois	75	73	75	75	73
Detroit	75	73	75	75	73
Dallas	75	73	75	75	73
Houston	75	73	75	75	73
Los Angeles	75	73	75	75	73
Los Angeles, California	75	73	75	75	73
Montreal	75	73	75	75	73
Montreal, Quebec	75	73	75	75	73
Montreal, Quebec, Canada	75	73	75	75	73
Seattle	75	73	75	75	73
Seattle, Washington	75	73	75	75	73
San Francisco	75	73	75	75	73
San Francisco, California	75	73	75	75	73
Westfield	75	73	75	75	73
Westfield, Massachusetts	75	73	75	75	73

THURSDAY'S PUZZLE — CHARMEL, Sharm, FRANKENSTEIN: Fair, Temps, 24-25 (72-73). LONDON: Fair, Temps, 24-25 (72-73). MADAGASCAR: Fair, Temps, 24-25 (72-73). PARIS: Fair, Temps, 24-25 (72-73). ROME: Fair, Temps, 24-25 (72-73). SAN FRANCISCO: Fair, Temps, 24-25 (72-73). SINGAPORE: Fair, Temps, 24-25 (72-73). TOKYO: Showers, Temps, 24-25 (72-73).

FRIDAY'S PUZZLE — FAIR: Fair, Temps, 26-27 (74-75). LONDON: Fair, Temps, 26-27 (74-75). MADAGASCAR: Fair, Temps, 26-27 (74-75). PARIS: Fair, Temps, 26-27 (74-75). ROME: Fair, Temps, 26-27 (74-75). SAN FRANCISCO: Fair, Temps, 26-27 (74-75). SINGAPORE: Fair, Temps, 26-27 (74-75). TOKYO: Showers, Temps, 26-27 (74-75).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1985

BOOKS

SWEETNESS AND POWER: The Place of Sugar in Modern History.

By Sidney W. Mintz. 274 pages. Illustrated. \$20. Viking Penguin Inc., 40 W. 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by John Gross

BECAUSE the associations of sugar are predominantly pleasurable, it is hard to grasp how significant a part it has played in the history of the past 300 or 400 years. Unlike iron, say, or gold or cotton or wheat, it somehow does not seem quite serious enough for a starring role. Yet it has sustained empires; its social influence and economic impact have been immense; and it has also been, as Sidney W. Mintz says, "one of the massive demographic forces in world history," responsible for the uprooting, resettling and as often as not the enslaving of millions of people employed in its cultivation.

Mintz, a professor of anthropology at Johns Hopkins, has spent most of his professional life studying rural communities in the Caribbean. Here at home, it is a part of the world where no one could doubt the importance of sugar; it has shaped the region's history, and it remains the most important crop.

Yet, for a time, even as thoughtful an observer as Mintz, while he immersed himself in the life of the growers, tended to take for granted the other half of the equation. The Caribbean supplied the sugar — but where did the demand come from, and why had it increased so rapidly? Since the answers did not seem to him evident, he gradually felt impelled to study the European end of the story. Now he has written a book in which he traces the history of production and consumption alike, and speculates on the ways in which they interlock.

Cane sugar was originally domesticated in New Guinea and originally processed in India. Few Europeans knew of its existence until about A.D. 1000, but during the Middle Ages it became a well-established luxury. A mass market began to develop in the mid-17th century; by 1800 about 250,000 tons of sugar were reaching consumers through the world market; 90 years later the figure (which now included beet sugar) had shot up to more than six million tons. According to Mintz, "world sugar production shows the most remarkable upward production curve of any major food on the world market over several centuries, and it is continuing upward still."

The first European-controlled sugar plantations were seized from the Arabs during the Crusades. Eventually the eastern Mediterranean was succeeded as the main area of pro-

duction by the Atlantic islands and then by the New World, where Columbus introduced sugar cane from the Canary Islands on his second voyage. At every stage slave labor was used — "the link between sugar cultivation and slavery which was to last until the 19th century became firmly forged in Crete, Cyprus and Morocco." Mintz quotes the geographer J. H. Galloway as saying — but what particularly interests Mintz about the plantations that developed in the Caribbean is that he believes they can best be thought of as "agro-industrial" enterprises, the closest thing to industry that the 17th century has to show. They were, he argues, if not "capitalistic" themselves, at least "an important step toward capitalism."

However we define them, there can be no doubt that they produced sugar in unprecedented abundance. And what was the market, and what did it aim at? In turn to the consumer, Mintz confines himself to the British experience, which partly involves him in strictly local considerations. In most respects, however, Britain can serve as a representative case; as the first industrial nation, it opened paths that others have followed.

Mintz distinguishes five main uses to which sugar has been put, of which two are now unfamiliar and one of only marginal significance. In medieval times it was regarded as a spice; until the 19th century it was prescribed as a medicine. It was also widely used, by those who could afford it, as a form of decoration, and Mintz gives a fascinating account of the sugar and marzipan sculptures, known as "subtleties," that were a feature of royal banquets from the 13th century and taken up by the nobility and wealthy commoners.

As the consumption of sugar increased, it lost much of the symbolic value that such extravagances had implied. Instead, it came to be used primarily as a sweetener — above all in conjunction with those other exotic imports, coffee, chocolate and tea — and as a preservative. By the end of the 18th century it had been transformed from a luxury into a necessity; by the end of the 19th century it was supplying almost a sixth of the calories in the average British diet, and a higher proportion still in the diet of the poor.

"The first sweetened cup of hot tea to be drunk by an English worker was a significant historical event," writes Mintz — but it was an event that he regards with mixed feelings. It figured a diet that was not only unhealthy, but also, he argues, made it cheaper to maintain the new industrial proletariat, with sugar functioning as a kind of drug. At one point he refers to it as an "opiate."

Mintz's general conclusions are controversial, and no doubt they will provoke disagreement from other historians. But they are too solidly based to be set aside, and you do have to accept them in toto if you want "Sweetness and Power" an important and stimulating work.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

Ancient 'Cure' for Plague Found

The Associated Press

MUNSTER, West Germany — Historians at the Westfalen-Lippe archives here say they have found a 500-year-old recipe for a mixture of egg, mustard and crane's beak to be used as a cure for the Black Death. Plague sufferers were advised to swallow the mixture and refrain from eating anything else for seven hours. There is no indication whether the treatment had any beneficial effect.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ability. South wanted to make sure that if West won the trick

he would not know what to do. The plot worked. West did the right thing by taking his queen, but had no idea what to do next. He guessed wrong by leading a club, and South happily won, drew trumps and made his game by discarding dummy's diamonds. One of his diamond losers was ruffed.

If South had played routinely by cashing the top trumps and then leading a third round, his best chance, East, would have had the opportunity to signal for the killing diamond shift.

NORTH		EAST	

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SPORTS

This Man Is Blind to NothingBy Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When he was 8 years old, Craig MacFarlane earned a gold medal for winning a wrestling tournament. That evening at his home in Saginaw, Ontario, he hung the ribboned medal on a bedpost in his room. And when he woke up every morning for several weeks, he reached over and caressed the medal.

"I knew then," he recalled, "that wrestling was my vehicle out."

Out of the darkness. Six years earlier, at age 2½, MacFarlane had been playing with welding equipment. Somehow the sparkler that lights a welding torch accidentally seared his left eye, blinding it instantly. Within three weeks, "sympathetic" ophthalmia, a severe inflammation of the eye-ball, had blinded his other eye.

"I remember hurrying into the house after the accident," he said, "and running into a door that was partly open. I never saw the door."

Not long before his accident, MacFarlane had been out in the Ontario woods with his father, Ed, a contractor whose hobby was trapping animals.

"I don't remember my parents' faces or my older brother Ian's face," he said. "The only thing I have a memory of seeing as a little kid was a porcupine that day in the woods with my father — a big porcupine with all those quills sticking out. That porcupine is the only thing I remember seeing. People think that because I'm blind, I see black. But why would I see black? I don't know what black is."

Husky at 5 feet 7 inches (1.7 meters) and 155 pounds (70 kilograms), his voice bursting with energy and enthusiasm, MacFarlane does not even seem to know what being blind is. In a white golf shirt and blue jeans, he resembled young athletes everywhere. And he is probably the world's most accomplished blind athlete, certainly the most versatile: a wrestler, a runner, a discus thrower, a swimmer, a downhill skier, a water skier, a golfer.

"But now," he said, "I'm in the transition from being an athlete to being a businessman."

At age 23, MacFarlane, who has dual citizenship because his mother, Joyce, is an American, was recently named a consultant to the President's

Craig MacFarlane is certainly the world's most versatile blind athlete: wrestler, runner, discus thrower, swimmer, downhill skier, water skier, golfer.

Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. He directs program development for the Living Well Foundation of Houston. He plays 11 musical instruments, composes songs, sings and plans to record an album. He is collaborating on his autobiography.

"I'd like to see a motion picture of my life," he said. "And I'd like to portray myself in it. It's all part of my drive to be an equal."

Before leaving Carlton University in Canada after two years, MacFarlane had a B average in pre-law and political science.

"If you store it in your memory bank, you don't need to study much," he said. "But halfway through college, I got bored and left."

He is not bored now. In addition to all his athletic and musical talents, he is an inspirational speaker who addressed the 1984 Republican National Convention, one of his 231 speeches in 39 states last year. His next ambition is to be a host on a weekly half-hour network radio show.

"I want to call it," Craig MacFarlane on the Road," he said. "My target is the youth of America."

The youth of America might be embarrassed by what MacFarlane has done. As a wrestler, he had a



Craig MacFarlane running in the torch relay across the United States before last summer's Olympics.

582-44 record over 11 years, mostly against sighted opponents. He would have been a candidate for the Canadian Olympic wrestling team in 1980, but that team was never selected. Canada had agreed with the U.S.-inspired boycott of that year's Summer Olympics in Moscow.

As a youngster at wrestling matches, MacFarlane often would hear himself described by opponents as "that blind kid." Seldom by his name.

"I used to tell myself, 'I've got a name and you're going to know it before the day's over.'"

His opponents and observers in every sport have learned his name. Although wrestling is the only sport in which he has competed against sighted opponents, MacFarlane has adjusted to other sports quicker than most sighted people. In early August he will be in Oslo for the world blind war-skating championships less than a year after trying the sport for the first time at Cypress Gardens, Florida.

"Just skating along, that was boring," he said. "I asked them if I could water-ski jump. They asked me when I wanted to do it, and I told them right now."

Taken out to the ski-jump ramp in a boat, MacFarlane walked around on it to get the feel of its dimensions as well as the upward slope of the 21-foot ramp that projects a jumper as much as 50 feet in the air.

"I felt the first time, the rope popped out of my hands," he said. "But I didn't have any more trouble. I landed 93 of my first 100 jumps."

Upon nearing the ramp, MacFarlane water-skied alongside a companion who alerted him to his approach with a numerical countdown.

"He'd yell '5 . . . 4 . . . 3 . . . 2 . . . 1,'" he said, "and off I'd go. Snowskating was a little different. The guide skier skied behind me, telling me which way to turn, but I asked him to ski ahead of me so I could hear where he went. By the end of my first day at Smuggler's Notch, Vermont, I was coming down from the top of the intermediate mountain."

When he began playing golf last year, MacFarlane applied the same philosophy.

"I always say, 'If I can see it, I can do it,'" he said. "And in golf, especially putting, I see the green by walking on it. I feel the terrain, whether it's uphill or downhill, I feel how far it is to the cup, I try to feel a magnet in the bottom of the cup coming out of my brain. My third month, I broke 100."

One of MacFarlane's regrets is that his blindness prevented him from playing hockey.

"If I wasn't blind," he said, "I'd probably be a hockey player. Going to school in Bradford, Ontario, I lived next door to Wayne Gretzky, we got to be good friends. Wayne and me — that's his nickname. As a little kid, I thought Bobby Orr was the best hockey player, but my father used to tell me that Gordie Howe was better. Then one day two years ago I met Gordie Howe, and he invited me to live in Connecticut with him and his family. I stayed there 14 months. That's when I ran on the Olympic torch relay."

And for blind people, MacFarlane is a torch in the darkness now.

"If you don't believe in yourself," he said, "how can you expect other people to believe in you?"

SCOREBOARD**Tennis****Wimbledon Results****Men's Singles**

Kevin Curren (18), U.S., def. John McEnroe (holder) (11), U.S., 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

Jimmy Connors (31), U.S., def. Ricardo Acuña, Chile, 6-1, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2.

Anders Jarryd (5), Sweden, def. Heinz Günzler, Switzerland, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

Marie Amat, West Germany, def. Hanu Leconte, France, 6-1 (7-5), 2-6, 6-3.

Semifinal Matches

Curren vs. Connors

Jarryd vs. Becker

Cycling**Tour de France****Women's Singles**

Martina Navratilova, holder (op-11), U.S., def. Pam Shriver (25), U.S., 7-6 (7-5), 6-3.

Chris Evert Lloyd (10), U.S., def. Barbara Potter (12), U.S., 6-1.

Zina Garrison (8), U.S., def. Vicki von Nostitz (13), U.S., 6-3, 6-2.

Kathy Rinaldi (14), U.S., def. Helena Sukova (17), Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-1.

Semifinal Matches

Everi Lloyd vs. Shriver

Garrison vs. Navratilova

Baseball**Tuesday's Major League Line Scores****NATIONAL LEAGUE**

Atlanta 5, Houston 4, HRs—Detroit, Evans (16), Belli (17), Lucy (4), Sakata (2), Ritter (12), Young (4).

Boston, DeMare (4), Corne (10) and Belli (2).

San Diego 25, Seattle (22) second bonus.

St. Louis 11, Atlanta 10, second bonus.

Philadelphia 1, Boston 0, HRs—Gordon (1), Anderson (1), and Carter (1).

Pittsburgh 6, Atlanta 5, HRs—Tuttle (1), McWilliams (4), Roy (4), Madlock (4).

Chicago 10, Atlanta 9, HRs—Tuttle (7) and Doval (2).

San Francisco 10, Atlanta 9, HRs—Tuttle (7) and Doval (2).

Seattle 10, Atlanta 9, HRs—Tuttle (7) and Doval (2).

Los Angeles 10, Atlanta 9, HRs—Tuttle (7) and Doval (2).

Tulsa 10, Atlanta 9, HRs—Tuttle (7) and Doval (2).

Toronto 10, Atlanta 9, HRs—Tuttle (7) and Doval (2).

Montreal 10, Atlanta 9, HRs—Tuttle (7) and Doval (2).

Tucker 10, Atlanta 9, HRs—Tuttle (7) and Doval (2).

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Tucker 10, Atlanta

ART BUCHWALD

My July 4 Is Your July 4

WASHINGTON — I received a call from Michael Jackson, the syndicated talk show host who owns the morning radio audience in Southern California. Michael was taping a program that had to do with the Fourth of July and wanted to discuss it.

I was surprised when Michael informed me that Californians celebrate our July 4 with the same fervor as the 13 original states do.

"Why would that be?" I asked him. "California had nothing to do with the founding of the country."

Buchwald

Michael replied: "As long as I can remember, Californians have always supported life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and Independence Day does have a special meaning for us. We even have a greeting in Spanish out here: 'My Fourth of July is your Fourth of July.'

"That's fine now. But where was California when our founding fathers needed you?" I asked.

Michael was slightly nonplussed. "We may not have fought in the revolution," he said, "but Californians have paid their dues. We gave the country two presidents of the United States."

"And we gave you one back. Don't get me wrong. You people have a right to celebrate any American holiday you want to. But those of us who founded revolution and put our lives on the line to overthrow that rotter George III are suspicious of states who came into the Union after the hostilities ceased."

Chagall Painting Stolen From New York Gallery

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Thieves who avoided an alarm system at an art gallery escaped with a \$20,000 painting by Marc Chagall.

The break-in at the Felix Vercell Studio was discovered Tuesday. Also missing were two brass figures worth a total of \$16,500.

"California was not in a position in 1775 to fight the British," Michael said.

"I heard the same story from Oregon and Montana. Everybody west of Pennsylvania sat it out until they saw which way the wind was blowing."

I could tell Michael wasn't quite sure he wanted to continue the conversation. "What did you expect us to do?" he asked.

"Did it ever occur to you to say 'thank you'? Do you realize that if it hadn't been for our forefathers, California would be no better off today than it was 200 years ago? While you people out there were getting in line, lifting weights and trading real estate, Tommy Jefferson, Johnny Adams and Ben Franklin were sweating it out in Philadelphia trying to write a paper that would guarantee your rights as free men."

"There were 37 states that were not involved in the revolution," Michael said. "Why pick on us?"

"Because Californians are always telling people along the East Coast what fools we are for living here. They keep bragging about their lifestyle. What they forget is that, if George Washington hadn't crossed the Delaware, there wouldn't be a California lifestyle."

"Is there anything that we can do now to make up to you for missing the Revolutionary War?" Michael asked.

"One thing you might do is to tell your President Reagan to stop attacking the 13 original states because they want to deduct their local income taxes from their federal returns. He goes out West ridiculing the government spending habits of the people back East and gets everyone mad at New York and New Jersey. We fought a lot of bloody battles against the Redcoats so Ronald Reagan could sleep in the White House."

"Why don't you tell Reagan yourself?"

"Because he doesn't listen to us. He considers people who live in Washington part of the problem."

"Having said all that, may we Californians celebrate your Fourth of July?"

"I imagine so, if you don't make too much noise."

Tate: Conductor of Exemplary Career

By Joseph McLellan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "I curse occasionally, but it doesn't really do any good," said Jeffrey Tate. The 42-year-old conductor has more to curse about than most of us, but also more reason to be thankful.

Tate, who conducted the Metropolitan Opera in two recent Washington performances of "Lohegen" and one of "Così fan Tutte," is one of the hottest opera conductors on the international scene. Besides being busy at the Met, he is principal conductor of the Geneva Opera and is about to take the position of principal conductor of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, in his native England.

He is also severely handicapped, with two spinal malformations (spina bifida and kyphoscoliosis) that have twisted his 6-foot-6 (2-meter) body down to a height of 5 feet 8. His left leg is paralyzed and shorter than his right.

Tate, who cannot work standing up, conducts from a chair.

Still, his arms and hands — a conductor's essential tools — are in fine condition. So is his state of mind.

"My problem is not as serious as Itzhak Perlman's," he said (the violinist was crippled by polio as a child), "and I'm not so militant about the rights and problems of the handicapped, though I am willing to do whatever I can to help. I try to ignore my disability as much as possible; otherwise, you end up being very angry and wasting energy."

So far, he says, his experience has made him think that "obstacles can ultimately give you advantages."

Ignoring his disability and turning obstacles into advantages, Tate followed two careers simultaneously until 1970. In that year, having earned his degree in medicine at Cambridge University and finished his internship in a London hospital, he was ready to go into practice; but he decided instead to devote his life to his other love, opera.

"Technically speaking," he said, "I could still go into medicine, but I would have to take a refresher course. A lot has changed since 1970."



The Washington Post

Because of disability, Jeffrey Tate conducts from a chair.

Tate's story is a familiar musical biography. He showed a special love and talent for music at an early age, but his parents, who encouraged him to overcome his handicap, also worried that their son might become a starving artist. They insisted that he learn a profession.

He was a dutiful son, following his prescribed path, but continued to be active as an amateur musician throughout his years of study. The hospital where he interned had a staff orchestra and chorus, and he became the conductor. Earlier, at school, he played the piano for student operatic productions — for example, an "Amahl and the Night Visitors" for which his composer, Gian Carlo Menotti, was in attendance.

He began to study opera at the London Opera Centre during his 18-month internship, and when a vacancy opened for a rehearsal pianist at Covent Garden he applied for and got the job — a three-year post in one of the world's leading opera companies within a year of leaving medicine. But his work was all backstage; he did not conduct at Covent Garden, Gian Carlo Menotti, was in attendance.

He was also a singer, in the internationally respected choir of King's College, Cambridge, and in some student productions.

"I was one of the pickled boys in one of the first productions of Britten's 'St. Nicholas,'" he recalled. "That's when I met Benjamin Britten; he came to hear us,

even though it was only a school production. I think it was a way of life. I don't call it a career; if you think of it as a career, you're finished."

(The "pickled boys" are the subjects of one of the miracles attributed to St. Nicholas and celebrated by Britten in his cantata.)

"My family was not particularly musical," Tate said, "and my father, who was a postal worker — decidedly lower middle class — made me stop taking piano lessons because he thought they would interfere with my academic work. But I went on playing even after the lessons stopped."

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